The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6401 第六千四百零一號 光緒戊寅年五月初七日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1878. 英曆一八七八年六月七號 香港日報 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 6, PASIG, Spanish str., 106, Don José de Zavala, Manila 3rd June, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 6TH.

Hail Columbia, American sch., for Tientsin.
Siamese Crown, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.
Norna, British steamer, for Swatow.
Faugh-a-Balaugh, Ger. bark, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

June 5, ACHILLES, British str., for Shanghai.
June 5, CEYLON, American bark, for Kobe.
June 6, ALBAY, British str., for Swatow, &c.
June 6, JESSIE MCDONALD, Brit. 3-m. sch., for Foochow.
June 6, FERNTOWER, Brit. str., for Swatow.
June 6, CHINKIANG, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
June 6, UZZIAH, Brit. 3-m. sch., for Foochow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Pasig*, str., from Manila:—
14 Europeans.
Per *Benledi*, str., from Singapore:—
50 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Achilles*, str., for Shanghai:—
Mons. Falcon de Comier, Messrs. F. Munroe and S. C. Bushnell, and 10 Chinese, deck.
Per *Albay*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
For Amoy.—Mr. R. Anderson. For Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. Forsaith.

TO DEPART.

For *Siamese Crown*, for Bangkok:—
11 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Spanish steamship *Pasig* reports left Manila on 3rd June, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Benledi* reports left Singapore on 28th May, and had fair weather and favourable winds throughout.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.

25, Adriatico, Italian bark, from Cardiff.
25, Glengyle, British steamer, from London.
26, Jeddah, British steamer, from Hongkong.
26, Foo-soo, Japanese corvette, from London.
26, Svea, Swedish bark, from Cardiff.
27, Nicolino, British 3-m. sch., from Cardiff.
27, Achilles, British steamer, from Liverpool.
27, Moray, British steamer, from Calcutta.
27, Benmore, British steamer, from Penang.
27, Vesta, Dutch bark, from Colombo.
27, Egaron, Dutch steamer, from Sourabaya.
27, Benledi, British steamer, from Penang.
27, Lycka Till, Italian bark, from Cardiff.
27, Joseph Hayden, Ger. bark, from Bombay.
27, Glenfinlas, British str., from Foochow.
27, Arratoon Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
27, Diomed, British steamer, from Hongkong.

May— DEPARTURES.

25, Pearl, British steamer, for Saigon.
25, R. Brooke, Sarawak str., for Samarang.
25, Carisbrooke, British steamer, for Penang.
25, Euphrates, British steamer, for Rangoon.
25, G. G. Myer, Dutch steamer, for Sumatra.
25, Pontianak, British str., for Pontianak.
25, Paknam, British steamer, for Saigon.
25, Dione, German bark, for Bassein.
25, G. G. Loudon, Dutch steamer, for Batavia.
25, Lina, German schooner, for Mauritius.
25, Moorhen, Dutch schooner, for Tringano.
25, Argo, British bark, for Iloilo.
25, Royalist, Sarawak steamer, for Sarawak.
25, Gwalior, British steamer, for Bombay.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per Mail's Advice.)

Dilpusand	Shanghai	April 15
Sydenham	Hongkong	April 15
Halloween	Shanghai	April 16
Picciola	Hongkong	April 17
Galatea (s.)	Shanghai	April 18
Silver Eagle	Shanghai	April 18
Isle of Erin	Shanghai	April 18
Ethiopian	Shanghai	April 19
Elmstone	Manila	April 19
Sophia	Manila	April 21
Maitland	Kobe	April 22
Longfellow	Hiogo	April 23
Hawkesbury	Manila	April 23

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Oscar	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Benedicta	San Francisco	Oct. 25
Lodore	London	Nov. 1
Glengnber	Flushing	Dec. 1
Earl of Devon	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Elizabeth Childs	Hamburg	Jan. 30
Per Ardua	London	Feb. 2
Nourmahal	London	Feb. 7
Kedwig	Cardiff	Feb. 9
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Feb. 9
Magdala	Cardiff	Feb. 16
Elvotico	Cardiff	Feb. 19
Esmeralda	Cardiff	Feb. 24
Minna	London	Feb. 25
William H. Besse	London	Feb. 25
Highlander	New York	Feb. 28
Prince Amadeo	Cardiff	Mar. 8
Mabel Clark	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Josephine	Penarth	Mar. 9
Bertie Bigelow	Antwerp	Mar. 10
Penrith	London	Mar. 12
Gitanella	Flushing	Mar. 14
Landseer	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Alice D. Cooper	Penarth	Mar. 19
Heinrich Rintzenberg	Hamburg	Mar. 20
Vaughan	Cardiff	Mar. 20
Henrich	Hamburg	Mar. 20
Sontag	Newcastle	Mar. 21
Robert Henderson	London	Mar. 22
Arabia	Cardiff	Mar. 26
Horat	Newport	Mar. 25
Oracle	Liverpool	Mar. 28
Fleurs Castle (s.)	Cardiff	Mar. 30
Inbat (s.)	London	Mar. 30
Manila II.	Hamburg	April 2
Cosmo	Cardiff	April 3
Maritime Union	Cardiff	April 3
Eleano	Newcastle	April 2
Captain Doncaster	Newcastle	April 2
Tyburnia	Newcastle	April 3
Brunette	Newcastle	April 3
enefactor	New York	April 6
Melrose	Liverpool	April 9
Alva	Newcastle	April 9
Hamburg	Hamburg	April 11
Holstein	Newcastle	April 12
Alexandra	Newcastle	April 13
Don Quixote	Cardiff	April 13
Hector (s.)	Ymuiden	April 14
Wm. Mason	Newcastle	April 14
Asia (s.)	Hamburg	April 15
Lizzie Parry	Antwerp	April 15
Dartmouth	London	April 15
Invincible	Penarth	April 16
Strathean	Cardiff	April 17
India	Cardiff	April 22
Mikado (s.)	London	April 22
Rosie Welt	Liverpool	April 23
M'Near	Sydney	April 30
Sarah Bell	Newcastle	May 4
Ocean (s.)	Cooktown	May 22

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At noon, Sundry Goods.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

This HOTEL, pleasantly situated on the Bund, commands an extensive view of the harbour, and having been entirely REFITTED, offers every comfort for the Travelling Public.

[illegible] Proprietors.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I have this day handed over Charge of the Company's Office at this place to Mr. C. A. SCHULTZ.

CARL NIELSEN, Superintendent.

REFERRING to the above, I beg to notify that I have this day temporarily taken over Charge of the Company's Office at this place.

C. A. SCHULTZ, Secretary Great Northern Telegraph Company.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [1w954

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MORGAN FARMER has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM.
CORNABE & Co.
Chefoo, 24th April, 1878. [807

NOTICE.

OUR FIRM will from this date be carried on under the Style and Title of "NEWMAN, GITTINS & Co."
NEWMAN & Co.
Foochow, 1st May, 1878. [1m803

NOTICE.

HAVING left the Firm of Messrs. WING KEE & Co. and commenced Business on our own account under the Style and Firm of "ROBERT AFOOK & Co.," we beg to inform our Friends and the Public generally that any Orders they may favour us with will meet with our prompt attention.

BOB AND JACK.
37, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1878. [1m939

NOTIFICATION.

I beg to notify that I have RESUMED BUSINESS at TAMSUI and KELUNG in North Formosa, under the style or firm of "DODD & Co."
JOHN DODD.
Tamsui, 17th April, 1878. [687

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV ADOLPH WIELER is authorized to SIGN our Firm.
WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1878. [1m953

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THOMAS MERCER in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.
THOMAS AND MERCER.
Canton, 23rd May, 1878. [1m927

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST of the late JOHN GURNEY FRY in our FIRM CEASED on the 30th ultimo.
SILVERLOCK & Co.
Foochow, 1st May, 1878. [2m804

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8th, 1878. [6m439

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN GRATTON CASS is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.
ELLES & Co.
Amoy, 1st April, 1878. [556

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. PIGOU, WILES, and LAURENCE, Limited, Gunpowder Manufacturers, of Dartford and Battle, their SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [230

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH HARMON has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, from 1st of April, 1878.
WILLIAMS & Co.
Swatow, March 27th, 1878. [2m533

NOTICE.

MR. W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON has This Day been authorized to SIGN as AGENT for the Firm of Messrs. LLOYD, KHOO TENG POH & Co.
M. G. SCOTT.
Amoy, May 11th, 1878. [1m841

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between Mr. JOHN G. PURDON and Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS in HONGKONG and CANTON under the Style of PURDON & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent; either Partner will sign in liquidation, and the Business will be carried on by Mr. H. W. DAVIS under the Style of DAVIS & Co.
PURDON & Co.
China, 30th April, 1878. [1m825

MR. HENRY W. DAVIS retires from, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED in our Firm at FOOCHOW from the 30th ultimo; and Messrs. JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND and EDWARD PYE HAGUE are admitted PARTNERS therein from this date.
PURDON & Co.
China, 1st May, 1878. [1m826

MR. JOHN GRAEME PURDON is this day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
MAITLAND & Co.
Shanghai, 1st May, 1878. [1m827

MR. CHARLES COLE is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration at Foochow.
PURDON & Co.
Foochow, 1st May, 1878. [1m828

NOTICE.

I BEG to notify that I have This Day commenced Business as SHIPCHANDLER and GENERAL STOREKEEPER under the Style or Firm of "KOCH & Co."
C. KOCH.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1878. [1m815

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [t34

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [21

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

GLASGOW—151, WEST GEORGE STREET.
LONDON—2, KING WILLIAM STREET.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

LIFE PREMIUM for CHINA at REDUCED RATES.
HERTON, EBELL & Co., Agents,
Swatow, Hoihow (Hainan), and Haiphong (Tonquin).
Swatow, 15th May, 1878. [1m[illegible]

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 8, WEST TERRACE.
Apply to
T. ALGAR & Co.,
9, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [427

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6, MOSQUE TERRACE.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
The BUNGALOW, No. 1, OLD BAILEY STREET.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, GAGE STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [37

TO BE LET,
With Possession from 31st instant,
THAT PORTION of No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, known as "The Medical Hall."
For Particulars, apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [1m874

TO LET.

FLETCHERS' BUILDINGS, either as entire Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments.
GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of DRAWING ROOM, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD, with a private family. Address F., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [t568

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf10

TO LET.

THE UPPER FLOOR of No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, from 1st proximo.
WILSON AND SALWAY, Architects.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1878. [1w959

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the CAINE ROAD, "Dindar," at present in the occupation of the BORNEO Co., LIMITED.
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [756

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [11

TO LET.

THE EASTERN HOUSE at the ALBANY, at present in the occupation of Mr. BERRETON. Possession can be had on 1st May.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1878. [554

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, with Godown underneath; Compradore and Servants' Offices. Also additional Godown accommodation if required. Immediate Possession.
Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1496

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Adam Lind, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 27th February, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £150,000
Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [1819

A CHEE AND COMPANY.
31, QUEEN'S ROAD,
The CHEAPEST HOUSE in HONGKONG for every description of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CROCKERYWARE, CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, STATUETTES, &c.
A House of any Dimensions Completely Furnished at a Day's notice.
50, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [401

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1878. [81

AUCTIONS.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya,
THIS DAY,
the 7th June, 1878, at Noon,—
An Invoice of FRAMED OLEOGRAPHS and WATER COLOURS, CRUET STANDS, CASH BOXES, TABLE & DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS, BUTTER COOLERS, TEA SERVICES, FLOWER VASES, WIRE DISH COVERS, PENCILS, BONBONS, SILK UMBRELLAS, 3 IRON SAFES, 12 Dozen Quarts CHAMPAGNE.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [978

SALE OF LAND.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 18th of June, 1878, at 3 P.M., on the Spot, all those
LOTS of LAND,
situate at SOWKEEWAN, and registered in the Land Office as—

Lot No. 6,	containing 10,750 square feet.
Lot No. 7,	containing 10,750 square feet.
Lot No. 8,	containing 2,132 square feet.
Lot No. 9,	containing 4,725 square feet.
Lot No. 18,	containing 10,000 square feet.
Lot No. 19,	containing 11,200 square feet.
Lot No. 20,	containing 10,000 square feet.
Lot No. 21,	containing 10,000 square feet.
Lot No. 23,	containing 10,000 square feet.
Lot No. 33,	containing 14,568 square feet.
Lot No. 35,	containing 11,400 square feet.
Lot No. 125,	containing 5,300 square feet.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of the Deeds of Transfer. All expenses of Transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [992

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 25th June, 1878, at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely, at the Godowns of Messrs. NORTON & Co., Duddell Street,—
An Invoice of Assorted PRINTING TYPES, BORDERS, LEADS, &c.; also a Lot of PRINTING, CARTRIDGE, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, and NOTE PAPER, and ENVELOPES.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Bank Notes. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
HUGHES AND LEGGE,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [979

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform all the Shipmasters and the Public in general that both HOE and JACK, our late Pilots, have left our employment, and we do not hold ourselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions entered into by them on our account.
WING KEE.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [6m880

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles. [46i 766

EX P. & O. STEAMER "GEELONG".

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

MARSALA WINES.

OLD PARTICULAR.
In Quarter-Casks (equal to about 12 dozen), $50.
In Octaves (equal to about 6 dozen) ..... $30.
LONDON PARTICULAR.
In Quarter-Casks (about 12 dozen)..... $45.
In Octaves (about 6 dozen) ..... $25.
GEO. SMITH & Co.,
Agents for China, Hongkong, and Japan.
458] NORTON & Co., Agents.

JOHN SKINKER, 115, PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.'s Repeating Rifles, Carbines, and Muskets, Model 1866 and 1873; Plain Mounted, or Gold, Silver, or Nickel Plated, and Beautifully Engraved.
METALLIC CARTRIDGES
of all sizes and kinds for Pistols or Rifles of their make. [6m125

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, PRAYA WEST.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS, and OILMAN'S STORES,
Of the Best Quality and at the Shortest Notice.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1878. [82

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1877. [16

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1877. [25

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [32

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO. beg to call special attention to their
PARCELS DELIVERY AGENCY,
in connection with
WHEATLEY'S GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY,
London Address—
156, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.
Western Branch—
23, REGENT STREET, W.

Presents to Friends at Home, or other Packages, can thus be sent, and all Expenses connected with their Delivery can be paid either here or in England, at the option of the Sender. Packages sent to Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., in London, will be delivered here through our Agency.

The SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT receives very careful attention. BOOKS, MAPS, PICTURES, MUSIC, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c., can thus be ordered, and will be purchased in the BEST and CHEAPEST WHOLESALE MARKETS (all Trade Discounts being allowed) at a Commission on the Cost laid down here of Ten per Cent. on Orders under Two Hundred Dollars, and Five per Cent. on Orders of greater amount.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. also call attention to their PRICE LIST, which they will be glad to forward on application.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1878. [635

FOR SALE.

A STEAM-LAUNCH, 38 feet long, by 8 feet 6 inches beam. Very fast, with small consumption. For further particulars, Address K.Z., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1878. [638

FOR SALE, LARGE TAKASIMA COAL, At $8 Per Ton, ex GODOWN.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, East Point.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1878. [656

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.
Apply to
BATTLES & Co.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1877. [53

FOR SALE, SOUR KROUT in JARS, PRIME CHICAGO HAMS and BACON at 25 Cents per lb., MESS BEEF and PORK, Half and Whole Barrels, Swiss CHEESE, California Brown and White BEANS, &c., &c.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [657

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [46

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS.
Depôt for VICHY WATERS and Special Agent for PINAUD'S PERFUMES and ANTOINE'S INKS.
Gentlemen's Best French Boots and Shoes.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [12

TO SHIPCHANDLERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO. hold consignments of
GUN-METAL BOILER FITTINGS.
JOHNSON'S CELEBRATED FILES, AXES, ADZES, AUGERS, CHISELS, AND OTHER TOOLS, AND CUTLERY.
RUGS, CARPETS (BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY) suitable for Ships.
STORER'S PAINTS AND OILS.
SHIPS' LAMPS.
FILTERS, TRAVELLING RUGS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1878. [6m767

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS, at $12, $10, $7, $6, $5½, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9, $8½, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13 PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, *, **, *** and ****, at $6½, $7½, $9, and $10½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE, AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, $18 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [14

SING LEE,
COAL MERCHANT,
No. 37, TUNG-MAN LANE,
Has always on Sale every description of HOUSE and STEAM COAL at MODERATE PRICES.
Steam Launches on Hire and for Towing.
ESTABLISHED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [990

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.
THE Steamship
"DALE,"
James Thompson, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1878. [985

FOR BANGKOK.
THE Steamship
"DANUBE,"
A. Clanchy, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1878. [986

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. B. Macfavish, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1878. [987

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Spanish Steamer
"PASIG,"
Captain Zavala, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [988

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"TIBRE,"
Commandant De Girard, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"AVA"
Commandant Hernandez, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE Clipper Barque
"BELLE OF OREGON,"
Captain Merriman, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1878. [988

HIS IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

The SHIPPING is hereby notified that TORPEDOES have been placed at the ENTRANCE of the PORT of WLADIWOSTOCK (in the Littoral Province of Eastern Siberia), and that Vessels, previous to entering said Port must apply on board the Guardship, which is stationed outside, for an Officer, who will PILOT THEM THROUGH the DANGERS.
WM. REINERS,
Consul.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1878. [1m806

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1878. [19

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
79] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROOD.

TAI YUNE,
COMPRADORE AND GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
2, CENTRAL MARKET.
SHIPS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
THE BEST PROVISIONS.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1877.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [29

SHIP "SIR HARRY PARKES," FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1878. [910

INTIMATIONS.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY DRAMATIC CLUB
will give
A PERFORMANCE
in the
GARRISON THEATRE,
on
WEDNESDAY, 12th, and THURSDAY, 13th June, 1878,
When will be given the Drama, in Three Acts, entitled
"MARTHA WILLIS."
To be followed by the Farce
"THE AREA BELLE."
To commence each evening at 8 P.M. Punkahs will be in motion.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [989

UN Monsieur Anglais, parlant un peu le Français et l'Allemand, désire ECHANGER DES LEÇONS avec un Monsieur Allemand, pour se perfectionner dans leurs langues respectives. S'adresser X. X. X., *Daily Press* Office. [1w931

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.
THOS. D. C. PARKER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [24d976

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN (German) for SHIPCHANDLER BUSINESS in the Philippines. Apply, by letter, to "H.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1878. [1m888

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MR. A. HAHN begs to announce to his Patrons that he has changed his Residence from Praya East to No. 19, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, where Orders may be left.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1878. [575

ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

The Undersigned, having effected a LEASE of the above PROPERTY, PLANT, &c., have to request that, until further notice, all COMMUNICATION

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7TH, 1878.

THE emigration convention concluded between Spain and China will, if conscientiously carried out, do much to redress the too well founded grievances of the Chinese in Cuba and serve to prevent abuses in future. The Chinese Mission to the United States, Peru, Spain, and Cuba is now ready to embark, and we believe that Mr. CHUN AYIN, who is a member of the Mission, will be selected as Chinese Consul for Havana. His Excellency CHEN LAN PIN has already visited Cuba, and knows better than any of his countrymen how the Chinese have been treated in that country. We think with the *Celestial Empire* that it was a great omission on the part of the Government of Peking not to appoint CHEN LAN PIN to act with the Chinese Ministers who concluded the convention with DON CARLOS DE ESPANA. With his assistance they might have avoided some of the defects which at present are to be found in the document. Whilst the convention is, upon the whole, fair and satisfactory, there are one or two important omissions which are to be regretted, while there are clauses which are good in theory, but may not prove quite so easy to enforce as at first sight appears. Thus in Article VIII. it is provided that Chinese subjects will have the right to appeal to Spanish tribunals in order to lodge complaints, or to protect their rights, and may be accompanied by lawyers or interpreters. This is only what they are justly entitled to demand; what ought to have been conceded, considering the shameful manner in which they have treated by Cuban planters, is the establishment of a Mixed Court in Havana for the trial of Chinese cases. As our Shanghai contemporary points out, too, no provision is made in the convention for the settlement of the affairs of those Chinese who die in Cuba. This will, however, come within the province of the Consul, on his arrival there, and it is to be hoped he will look very sharp after the interests of his living countrymen in Cuba as well.

Cuba is now once more at peace and has become reconciled to the rule of the mother country. There is no doubt the colony had many grievances to complain of; otherwise the islanders would not have made so protracted an effort to gain their independence. The Cubans have now commenced a fresh career, which may be a very prosperous one. They want labour and are anxious to obtain it from China, the negroes being idle and unwilling to work. The curse of slavery still hangs over the island, and the planters cannot be trusted to treat a weaker race fairly unless they are literally compelled to do so. Nothing should be left to chance; everything should be provided for in connection with the Chinese coolies in Cuba. There is no doubt the Spanish Government means fairly, and has concluded the new convention with the object and intention both of stopping outrages on the Chinese now living in Cuba and to promote *bonâ fide* free emigration to the island in the future. We think, however, that the Cubans will find it difficult to obtain free emigrants from China for some time to come, until the memory of former atrocities has died out and better reports have been received from the Chinese Consul in Havana. Self interest and the force of public opinion should prove powerful agents in inducing the Cuban planters to act with greater humanity and liberality towards Chinese coolies in future, but without there was a Chinese representative in Havana constantly on the alert to detect cases of oppression and ready to hear complaints from his countrymen, we should be afraid to trust slaveholding Spaniards, who as a rule, have no bowels of compassion for those who are unfortunate enough to come within their grasp.

But the Governments of Spain and China have done a good deal, by the conclusion of this new emigration convention, to secure better treatment for the Chinaman in Cuba for the future. The convention may not be quite all that could be desired, but it is fair and liberal in spirit, and if adhered to in the proper sense it will go far towards preventing any renewal of the barbarities which have been inflicted upon Chinese coolies in Cuba. The Chinese Government has, though rather tardily, resolved to appoint Consuls to reside in Cuba to watch over the interests of its subjects there. This is a much needed measure, and if an appointment of the kind had been made years ago the lives of many Chinese would have been spared much suffering. The Cuban planters would hardly have dared to perpetrate the outrages recorded by the Cuban Commission—of which His Excellency CHEN LAN PIN was a member—had there been a representative of the Peking Government at Havana. It will be the duty of the Chinese Consul in Havana to visit all the plantations on which Chinese are employed, to converse with his countrymen, and thus personally ascertain whether they are properly treated. This will prove the best precaution against any renewal of bad treatment of the coolies. They would not hesitate to make known any wrongs to their Consul whose duty it would be to demand their repatriation if he found any Chinese being subjected to ill usage. We trust, however, that henceforth the Cubans, recognising the value of Chinese labour, and the impolicy as well as injustice of ill-treating them, will act towards the Chinese in such a manner that no further complaints will be heard, and the resources of the Pearl of the Antilles receive a new impetus through the development of her large resources.

The Harbour Master's office will be closed on Monday next, it being Whit-Monday.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *Customs Gazette* for the first quarter of the current year.

The Spanish steamer *Pasig*, Captain Don José de Zavala, arrived here yesterday, with fourteen Spanish soldiers on board, en route for Europe.

The M. M. steamer *Ava*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon at 3 p.m. and passed Cape St. James at 5 p.m. on Wednesday for Hongkong.

Captain and Brevet Major O'Shaughnessy, 12th Regiment, formerly Acting Military Secretary at Hongkong, has been promoted to a regimental majority.

We hear that the steam corvette *Charybdis*, Captain Hothan (17 guns) is en route from Singapore to this port, and may be expected here in four or five days time.

The members of the Hongkong Humane Society will assemble at the West Station (Sailors' Home), to-morrow, at five o'clock p.m. for rocket practice. This is their first practice this season, and we trust that there will be a good muster.

The following appointments appear in the last *Gazette* received:—Major and Brevet Colonel Jago to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 74th Regiment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod retired; Captain and Brevet Major Deare to be Major, vice Jago, promoted; Lieutenant Boughey to be Captain vice Deare, promoted; Paymaster I. Muskett to have the honorary rank of captain.

The band of the 74th Highlanders will perform the following programme at the Officers' Mess to-night, commencing at 9.15 p.m.:—

Quadrille	"Fantasca"	Hertel.
Overture	"Semiramide"	Rossini.
Cavatina	"Masnadieri"	Verdi.
Valse	"Mandolinata"	C'Metra.
Selection	"La Forza del Destino"	Verdi.
Galop	"Federhall"	Faust.

MR. J. BUCHANAN, Bandmaster.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency Chen Lan Pin, Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States, Spain, and Peru, accompanied by three of his suite, paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor. The road from the house, where His Excellency staying was lined with police under the superintendence of Mr. Creagh. The Chinese Minister was preceded by the red umbrella, and His Excellency's chair was borne by eight coolies. Bringing up the rear were his attendants and two mounted Sikhs. A guard of honour was drawn up at Government House to receive him, composed of a company of the 74th Highlanders. The reception was a private one.

At the Harbour Master's office yesterday, before Mr. J. P. McEnen, R.N., Sun Fook On, a coolie, was charged by Alexander Wooir, carpenter on the British steamer *Benledi*, with refusing to pay his passage money from Singapore to Hongkong.—The prosecutor said that the chief officer and himself went round amongst the passengers to collect their tickets. The prisoner was hid away without a passage ticket. The passage money would be $5.—The chief officer said that he went round, with last witness collecting the passage tickets. Witness found the prisoner hid away. He had neither ticket, money, or clothes. He had not been given a passage by either the owners, agents, or captain.—The prisoner said, in defence, that he bought a ticket for $6 from the Wing Hing Hong, Singapore. He went on board the steamer and had since lost it. He had no witnesses who saw him pay the money. The ticket that was issued was about eight inches long by four inches broad. He was quite certain that the tickets were of that size.—Several passage tickets from Penang and Singapore, belonging to the steamer *Benledi* were produced for the prisoner to select a ticket similar to the one issued at Singapore.—The prisoner said none of these tickets produced were like the one issued to him at Singapore.—Sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

POLICE COURT.

6th June.

BEFORE C. V. CREAGH, ESQ.

A NUISANCE.

Ngai Kun Shang was charged with creating a nuisance by dressing rough granite near the Sailor's Home.

Inspector Cleaver said that on the morning of the 4th instant he saw eleven men rough-dressing stone on the beach near the Sailor's Home. He asked the person who was in charge who they were working for. They gave no reply. Witness then ordered them away, and they went to a building contractor's house, No. 92, Third Street. Witness summoned the master of that house. Witness had stopped men working there before, but he could not say if men were the same. The granite had since been removed.

His Worship fined the prisoner fifty cents.

A GAMBLING SQUABBLE.

Chan Liu Ching was charged with throwing a box of clothes and some money, belonging to another man, into the water.

Lai Aleu said he left Singapore on the 29th ultimo in the steamer *Benledi*, and was a deck passenger. The prisoner was also a deck passenger. On the morning of the 4th instant about two o'clock, he was asleep on the deck with his box near him. He heard some one walking and accidentally he put his hand over, when he found his box was gone. He immediately arose and saw the prisoner walking away with the box. Witness went up to him, but before he caught hold of the him some one pushed witness back, and he saw the prisoner then throw the box into the sea. There was one man carrying his box, and three other men were walking with it. The box contained $103, several pieces of clothing and several other small articles. The men then went below again. The other men were now outside the Court. At six o'clock the same morning he made a report to the captain and chief officer. When the steamer arrived here on Wednesday evening, and the police came on board, he gave the prisoner into custody.

John Buchanan said he was master of the British steamer *Benledi*. The complainant and prisoner were both third class passengers. Witness believed that it was on the morning of the 3rd instant that the prosecutor went to witness and reported to him, through witness's boy, that he had lost his box. He did not say that it had been thrown overboard, and witness did not know that it had been, until he heard so that morning in court. If any disturbance had been made in the ship the officers and quartermasters on watch must have heard it, and they would at once have reported the matter to witness.

Hon Ayik said he was boy to the last witness. The prisoner told him that he had lost a box, but did not say it had been thrown overboard.

The prisoner said, in defence, that he and the prosecutor had been gambling, and he had won $1. The prosecutor offered him a copper dollar, which he refused to take, and they had a quarrel. He knew nothing of the box.

Two witnesses were called to prove the prisoner's statement. Neither of them had heard of a box having been thrown overboard.

His Worship discharged the prisoner.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.

Mwok Api, master of the steam-launch *Vigilant*, was summoned by Inspector Swanston, for unlawfully carrying on board the said steam launch within the water of this colony, twenty-one passengers more than the certified number allowed, contrary to Ordinance 8 of 1875, Sec. five.

The defendant admitted carrying more passengers than the number mentioned in his licence. He stated that the passengers came on board against his will.

Inspector Swanston said that the defendant put back when he saw some more people coming towards the boat.

His Worship told the defendant that as this was the first time he had been charged he (the Magistrate) would fine him $10. If he was brought up again he would inflict a heavier penalty. The prisoner was liable to be fined $50.

THE "GUNGA" AT MANILA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MANILA, 3rd June.

The Spanish Authorities have finally decided not to give up the opium, but are quite willing to allow the vessel to proceed on her voyage on the consignees giving a bond to pay a fine of $6,400, if called upon to do so. So that they not only want the opium, silk, &c., seized, but actually have the audacity to demand a heavy fine besides. The matter, as far as I can see, lies in a nutshell. The authorities, because it suits them, entirely ignore international law, and judge the case by local laws, as if the *Gunga* were a regular trader to the port. Yesterday the British Acting Consul had an interview with the Governor-General on the subject, and the meeting is understood to have been a stormy one. It is public and notorious that the Acting Consul and the foreign mercantile community generally were all grossly insulted at this official interview. Among other things the Governor-General said that he knew that the foreign merchants were in the habit of bribing his officials. This of itself is a serious charge to make, but one would have thought that the Governor-General of the Philippines would have had sufficient common sense to have known that this sweeping assertion, totally untrue by the way, reflects more on his own countrymen than against the foreigners whom he intended to malign. Bribery and corruption is the order of the day, no doubt, in these Islands, but the detention of the *Gunga* is proof positive that some foreigners at least object to bribe. Had the captain of the *Gunga* been less punctilious in this respect, this unfortunate and disgraceful business never would have happened. The Spaniards will fight hard to retain their booty, and it rests with England to decide whether she will consent to allow her subjects to be plundered in such a way.

PEKING.

May 23rd.

Rain at last! We learn from the *Peking Gazette* that copious and abundant rain has at last fallen in Shansi, on the 8th, 10th, 14th and 15th of the 4th month, in all the Hsions S.E. of T'ai-yuen-fu, the principal capital. The people of these districts are busy sowing the cereals. The Emperor has received the news with the greatest delight, and has ordered the Governor to repair to the temples of Lung-shen and Kwanti, to erect tablets; and the Nan-shu-fang in Peking is ordered to write the inscriptions and forward them to the Governor. The destitute are still to be supported until a harvest can be reaped, and grain is to be supplied for sowing where it is wanting.

Since I last wrote, typhus fever has carried off more foreigners. In our small community we have had four deaths out of six attacks. At Tientsin they have had, in a very much large community, as far as I have learned, three deaths out of six. The fever has greatly abated since the rain.

It is, however, never absent in any Chinese city. Although living in the midst of the Chinese and not in Settlements outside the Chinese towns, like our countrymen at the ports, we have a wonderful immunity from fatal diseases. Nearly all our adult deaths have been from fever. The present epidemic has removed within a week of each other two of our Protestant early Missionaries.

The *Juvenile or Monthly Educator*, now concluded its second year, and hitherto printed and published at Shanghai, has been transferred to Peking, and two or three of the old staunch supporters of and contributors to the late *Peking Magazine* will be engaged on its staff. What we lose in case of transmission is compensated by what we gain in influence. We hope it will soon take the place of the old *Chung Hei-wen-chien-lu*, whose demise has been greatly regretted. It had begun to make itself felt in the higher official circles, and it is far from improbable that some of the late signs of progress—coal and iron mining, for example—are to be attributed to the important statements which from time to time appeared in its columns.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

TOKIO.

The Ministers of State are now guarded, when they go from home, by mounted escorts. The Dai Jin are attended each by six troopers, and the sangi by four.

It is gratifying to learn that the Mitsu Bishi Company has subscribed three hundred thousand yen to the new national loan, but the question nevertheless presents itself—where does the money come from? A little while ago we were assured that the concern was virtually bankrupt. As a general rule, bankruptcy and the possession of three hundred thousand yen for investment are incompatible. How is it, Mr. Iwasaki? Was the vision of gloom, ruin, and despair all a morbid dream?

It is stated that a business corporation of Tokio has proposed to build a railway from the capital to the important town of Takasaki, one the centres of silk production, using four millions of yen in new Shizoku pension bonds as capital. The work completed, the road would be handed over for management to the Department of Public Works. If it could be accomplished without extravagant outlay the enterprise would be vastly beneficial. The traffic to and from Takasaki is already great, and would be much increased by this method of encouragement. Foreigners should rejoice at the prospect of such a line, as it would facilitate their progress to many points of interest in the interior.—*Tokio Times.*

FILIAL DEVOTION IN CHINA.

The following remarkable memorial is translated in the *N. C. Daily News* from the *Peking Gazette*:—

Ting Pao-ch'eng, Governor-General of Szech'wan, reports three cases of filial and conjugal devotion, and solicits the bestowal of marks of Imperial approbation upon the persons who have thus distinguished themselves. The first case is that of a poor man in the P'eng-ki district, whose parents were both over seventy years of age. His father was stricken with paralysis, and for five years had not risen from his bed, during which time his son had tended him with the utmost devotion. One day the old man expressed a wish to have some liver for his dinner, but there was none to be procured in the village in which they lived, so the son, anxious to display the sincerity of his affection, made an incision in his stomach about three inches long, and cut a piece off his own liver, which he served up to his father, who promptly recovered from his sickness. The bowel protruded from the incision in the son's stomach, but the wound has now healed, leaving a scar to testify to his devotion which calls forth the admiration of all who see it. The second case is that of a poor man, also in the same district, whose widowed mother was dangerously ill. The medicines she took being of no avail, after silent and earnest prayer, he cut a piece of flesh three inches long from his breast and mixed it with her medicine, when a cure was immediately effected, an illness which had prostrated her for several years being thus cured in a single day. In the third case a woman, whose husband and only son had died when she was but nineteen years of age, devoted the rest of her life to the care of her husband's parents, ministering to them tenderly for more than ten years. One day, her mother-in-law, who had been suffering from an affection of the stomach for several years, had a sudden craving for meat, and as at the time, there happened to be a prohibition in force against the slaughter of animals, the daughter having heard that human flesh was occasionally efficacious in the curing of disease, surreptitiously cut a piece of flesh from her ribs, five inches in length—after burning incense and praying to Heaven—which she cooked and served up to her mother-in-law, whose malady gradually disappeared. The daughter said nothing about her self-mutilation, but it was discovered by another woman who noticed marks of blood upon her clothes.—Rescript:—We sanction the bestowal of marks of approbation upon each of the persons in question. Let the Board of Ceremonies take note.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

SHANGHAI, 6th June.

THE DERBY.

A telegram published in the *Daily News* gives the result of the Derby as follows:—

Sefton	1
Insulaire	2
Childeric	3

PECULATION BY CHINESE OFFICIALS IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following decree is translated in the *N. C. Daily News* from the *Peking Gazette*:—

A decree referring to instructions issued in the *Gazette* of the 20th April to Li Hung-chang directing him to investigate a charge brought against two district magistrates and their subordinates of malpractices in connection with the distribution of famine relief. These charges having been reiterated by the Censor Li-fan, who requests that if they be proven the delinquents may be sentenced to capital punishment, irrespective of the amount of their illicit gains, the Governor-General is directed to place them on their trial, and, if the accusations are substantiated, to apply to the Throne for sanction to the infliction of capital punishment upon them. The Censor further charges several officials in the provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Honan and Shensi, with the suppression of facts relating to the distress in their respective jurisdictions, and mal-administration of famine relief. Reports are called for from the high authorities concerned, who are to denounce the offenders if the facts alleged be true. The Censor further states that in the prefecture of P'ing-yang in Shansi, great numbers have died from want, whilst large stores were actually lying in the granaries ready for distribution. This and other charges are to be inquired into by the Governor and famine Commissioner, and a careful report submitted.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF CHINA AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

On Tuesday, 14th May, during the session of the Presbyterian Synod at Hangchow, a general meeting of Chinese, English, and Americans was held, at which the opium question was freely discussed. The Rev. A. G. Moule, of the English Church Mission, presided. There was but one opinion among natives and foreigners as to the mischief wrought by opium and the hindrance to the Gospel resulting from the present position of nominally Christian nations.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

1.—The use of opium as a luxury in China is a most grievous evil, affecting the body, the property, the intellect, the conscience and the family of its victims, and perceptibly impairing the moral sentiment, material resources, and power of the nation.

2.—The Chinese universally throw the blame of this evil upon Western nations. So that not only do Western nations suffer reproach, but all preachers of Christianity find this one of the most serious obstacles to their work. We therefore exhort all merchants to avoid seeking profit in that which ruins others, and especially urge every Christian to exert himself to the utmost, that China may be blessed and not blighted by intercourse with the West, and to pray continually for this cause.

3.—We rejoice to recognize as a participant in the service and high calling of the Christian life, one of almost unequalled civil rank and political influence. We therefore bring this evil and reproach before the Honored Lady, Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India, entreating in the name of humanity and in the name of Christ that she will use the power given her by God to sever all connection of the English Government with the opium monopoly.

4.—The ultimate power by which the opium vice can be suppressed is with the Government of China. The Court of Peking can inhibit the the cultivation of the poppy-plant within its territory and can put such a tariff on the transportation of opium inland as shall restrict its use to medicinal purposes. Such an act of patriarchal authority would be commended by the moral sentiment of all nations.

Mr. Moule, Mr. Johns of Hankow, and Mr. McIlvaine of Shantung, were appointed a Committee to further the results sought by the meeting.—*N. C. Daily News.*

FUNERAL OBSERVANCES OF THE LATE FENG TAOTAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* gives a translation by the Rev. J. S. Roberts, of the funeral card and obituary notice of the late Fêng Taotai, which apart from the insight its gives of the peculiar mode in which filial reverence is paid in China to the memory of a deceased father, will be read with interest by all who knew anything of the remarkable man in question.

Mr. Roberts says:—"I have tried to render accurately the exact sense, while at the same time conserving as much of the native idiom as is consistent with intelligibility to the English reader. In hopes that it may interest some of my fellow-residents among this wonderful and ancient people, I submit it to their perusal."

A FUNERAL CARD.

The (mourning) curtain is hung at Shanghai inside the Little South Gate at the K'in-chi literary public hall. The unfilial set, K'i-hiün and others, although their sins are deep and heavy, have not themselves been destroyed, but woe has reached their deceased father Chuh-jü Fu-kiün, upon whom by Royal decree of the Tsing (dynasty) was conferred (the honorary title of) Tsz'-ching Ta-fu; upon whose ancestors for three generations was bestowed by special grace a patent of nobility of the first rank; who was also granted to wear a peacock's feather and a button of the second degree; whose regular office was Military Taotai of Suchow, Sungkiang, and T'aichow in the province of Kiangsu, and Inspector-General of Maritime Customs in the province of Kiangnan; who was General Superintendent of the Kiangnan Arsenal, an Expectant Prefect, a sub-Prefect on probation, and Scribe of the Privy Council. In the reign of Hien-fung, in the year 1852, he passed the Peking triennial examination, and by Imperial decree was made a Kü-jän of the first rank, a second time passed.

Alas! in the 4th year of Kwang-sü (1878), on the 28th day of the 3rd month (Chinese), at midnight, his sickness terminated in the chief bedchamber of the Shanghai inn, at an interval of 49 years of life from his birth in the 10th year of Tao-kwang (1830), 8th month, 3rd day, midday. The unfilial set, in person attended to his laying out, and their (mourning) garment made according to Imperially prescribed fashion, chose a day for conveying the corpse back to his native place for burial, have reverently followed his testamentary command, and are unworthy that the honorable gentlemen who were associated with him in examination, in office, as relatives and as friends, should condescend to comfort us.

This funeral card is for your information. We have with care selected the 2nd and 3rd days of the 5th month for receiving your cards.

The orphan mourners, Fung H'i-hiün and Fung K'i-kiün weep blood and knock heads. The younger brother (of the deceased) who wears mourning garments for a year, by name Shui-kwang, brushes away his tears and knocks his heads.

The nephews of the year-garment wearer, K'i-ohwen and K'i-tsiok, brush away their tears and knock head.

The younger brother who wears the great merit (*i.e.*, nine months) garments, by name Sih-kwang, wipes away his tears and knocks heads.

The younger brother who wears the merit garments (*i.e.*, for five months), by name K'ing-kwang, wipes away his tears and knocks head.

The nephews of the merit-garment wearer, K'i-fung and Kei-hang, wipe away their tears and knock head.

The master of ceremonies, wearer of a year garment, younger uncle (of deceased), T'uh-tzu brushes away his tears and bows.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Our reverend parent was of full bodily habit, and loyal and filial in the natural disposition. When he was of tender years (about 20) the sorrow befell him of the loss of his mother, the noble lady Wu. At that time his noble father was at the Capital, seeking preferment. Our reverend parent in the apartment adjacent to the [illegible] the mourning and ceremonies were completed, he immediately proceeded to attend upon his noble father in the club house at the Capital. He received his education at the hands of the present Prime Minister Duke Li, of Hoh Fei. He exerted his will and studied with energy, becoming a Kü-jän at the Peking triennial examination in the second year of Hien Fung. The following year his noble father was falsely accused by wicked servants, and was brought to and imprisoned by the Board of Punishments. Our reverend parent thrice sent in a petition to be imprisoned in person instead of his father, but was prevented by the laws from realising the same. Concealing his grudge, and hiding his sorrow, he busied himself in planning his relief for six years from first to last, till he was worn out in body and mind. He (*i.e.*, the father) was condemned to be banished to the Ili frontier; whereupon in the the eighth year and second month there accompanied him as attendants (upon his father) beyond the border his fourth younger brother with his father's concubine Lu by name. At that time our reverend parent was already thirty years old; our mother, the lady Chang, was not yet given in marriage. After arriving at Ili, his noble father commanded him to return immediately to the Capital, attend the general (triennial) examination, and get married at Chang-mun. Although our reverend parent could not bear to leave (his father), yet because of his reiterated and stringent orders he did not dare to disobey, but weeping set out on his journey. In the following year he failed at the examination (*Ili.*, fell short or below the mansion [bestowed by the Emperor on the Senior Wrangler]) when he immediately married. Just, then, Tsang Wan-ching opened his yamên at (became Governor of) Ngan-hwuy, and he entered his tent to assist in the administration of military affairs, wherein his laborious merit was fully illustrated. In the first year of T'ung-chi he received intelligence of his noble father's death at Ili, begged for a recess, and hastened to his deceased parent; journeying laboriously night and day (or early and late), he passed the border at the city of Kwei-hwa, and traversed the plains of Mongolia for several thousands of li. He had not yet arrived at the city of Ku (Kura or Kuldsha?) when a Mohammedan rebellion broke out; his way was blocked, so that he could not advance; smiting his breast and weeping blood, he turned short about eastward. In the fifth year (of T'ung-chi) he was appointed by Prime Minister Li, General Superintendent of the Kiang-nan Arsenal. In the twelfth year and six month, the calamity of his wife, the lady Chang's death befell him. He gave no expression to his wounded feelings. In the thirteenth year, there was bestowed upon him by Imperial choice the Military Taotaship of Soochow, Sung-kiang, and T'ai-chow, in the province of Kiangsu, wherein he considered himself the recipient of a bountiful favour of his country, which he could not in the least repay. He also, although mourning over the death of his noble father, as an exile from his native land, and not yet brought back and buried, would, when he went out to attend to his daily business, leave nothing undone that was brought to his knowledge; and, when he retired (at evening) to his abode would dwell apart and mourn; at break of day he would rise from sleep; therefore, although externally of full habit (or fat and flourishing), he was worn and wasted internally. He frequently begged leave to resign his office, and pass the frontier to bring back (his father's) coffin, but was soothed and detained by all the high mandarins with representations concerning the unsettled condition of Western affairs, and the (consequent) difficulty of transit. In the second year of Kwang-sü, he heard that the Western army had subjugated the cities of Wu Lu Muh T'se (44deg. 30min. N., 28deg. W. from Peking), and immediately once more passionately entreated (for a recess). In the spring of the third year, he received by Imperial favour a recess for one year, without being replaced (*i.e.*, his post was retained for him); in the third month laid down his charge and commanded the unfilial K'i-hiun, remaining at Shanghai, to wait upon his third younger uncle while he led the unfilial K'i-hiün and journeyed West, braving the heat, threading the rivers Siang and Han, and traversing Shensi; in the 9th month he crossed the border at the Barkoul Pass. At that time his father's younger brother, P'se-k'iang went ahead and arrived first at Ili, received his noble father's corpse and forwarded it eastward. Our reverend parent received intelligence of the same, and in the teeth of wind and snow travelled swiftly to Ngan Si-chow and received (the corpse), prostrating himself on the ground with prolonged lamentations, while tears of blood flowed copiously. Further more, because (his father's) concubine and 4th younger brother in 1860 had faithfully suffered death at the capital of Ili, and there were no means of gathering their remains (*lit.*, seeking their soul), his anguish was deepened; he returned to Suh-chow (where) he suddenly contracted a severe cough and at times in night dreams would continually start with fear; but, without thinking of himself, he continued on his way, in charge of the coffin, morning and evening offering food (to the spirit), and thus completely fulfilling a child's affection. As he passed along, friends and fellow-officials made perfect offerings (for which) he thanked them with sincere reverence. His bodily vigour (*lit.*, tendons and strength) waxed weaker till in the present year, first month, he tarried on his way at Si-ngan, where he received orders from the Government to repair to the Capital and have an audience. The Imperial commands being urgent, he did not dare to linger. With inward pain that the burial business was not yet finished, and with force hardly adequate to uniting the duties of a son and an official, consumed with anxious cares day and night, he journeyed southward by a forced march (*lit.*, two days' journey in one.)

The unfilial K'i-hiün, in attendance upon his third younger uncle, went forward in advance to Hankow, to receive (the body.) They immediately in conference decided that their noble father's coffin should tarry temporarily at Kiukiang, while he himself (the Taotai) should repair to Nankiang and have an audience of the Governor, in hopes of getting his recess lengthened, so as to finish the burial business, and thereafter, all his days would be devoted with alacrity to requiting his Sovereign, when even if called upon to pass through fire and through water, he would not draw back.

Who could have anticipated it? In the 3rd month and 19th day, just after arriving at Kiukiang, he caught a malarious fever. Our reverend parent by nature was troubled with much phlegm, then there were the sorrows and troubles of his earlier and later years, by which his heart-strength was severly sapped and his constitution impaired. His sickness immediately became severe (*lit.* deep and heavy); nevertheless he forced himself to the depositing of his noble father's coffin, giving personal attention to everything. On the 24th day the force of his malady increased, when he immediately embarked on an iron steamer and journeyed eastward, on the 25th day arriving at Sungkiang barrier. At this time he could not sit up; nevertheless, he several times called for a chair, and tried to compel himself to go ashore; he twice rose became giddy and fell. There being no help for it, he dictated a petition and commanded his third younger brother to write it out and hand it up to the Governor, only praying for an extension of his leave of absence that he might take (his father) home and bury him, but not saying a word about himself being sick. That evening he gradually became delirious, and as he was travelling on a boat there were also no physician or medicines; we the unfilial set, were at our wits' end, and could only hope to arrive early in the morning at Sungkiang, and call a physician to examine and prescribe for him, and secure a happy cure. Who would have thought it? On the 27th day, at 1 o'clock p.m., when his had scarcely arrived at the Shanghai inn, the phlegm stoppage increased greatly, he was taken with spasms in hands and feet, the corners of his mouth twitched convulsively, the crowd of physicians stood round and looked at him, all remarking, that the evil had entered the heart-sack, at the same time disturbing the inner fung (wind or spirit), and that consequently the sickness was incurable. They (nevertheless) forced down a chi-pao (very precious) pill, together with an aperient dose. He was already past taking it. After night-fall his breathing grew gradually more laboured; he was bathed and dripping with perspiration. On the 28th day at 11 p.m. he finally cast off the unfilial set (*i.e.*, died), and passed away forever. Alas! how sad! The unfilial set, through their attending upon him in an unlikely way, have incurred this extreme calamity (for which) we thrash the ground with our heads and cry to heaven. Even if our bodies should perish, it would not remedy our sins. It is only because his interment has not been peacefully accomplished, and his noble father's entailed corpse is still at Kiangsi, and (thus) great matters have been doubly heaped up, and our ancestors' spirits are not secure (or at rest) that we can't help dragging out a miserable existence and gasping our failing breath. We lie dazed upon straw and clods; therefore in words wishing to [illegible] and beseech your compassionate glance. The afflicted (*lit.*, full of thorns) F'ung K'i-hiün and F'ung K'i-kiün weep blood and knock heads.

JAVA.

The Toba correspondent of the *Sumatra Courant*, writing on the 27th April, gives the following further particulars regarding the Achinese Allies of the Battaks:—"A band of Achinese are in captivity on the other side of the Tao mountains. People say that the reason of it is certain treacherous proceedings which they had been guilty of to the disadvantage of the Battak cause. Two of them have already been killed and eaten, and the remainder will have their turn in time. With this very unpleasant prospect before them, they have sent a petition to the resident and commandant to liberate them, but you can easily imagine with what result."

Tunku Chilik, the Rajah of Edi Besar, had been by last accounts on a visit to Batavia where he has been well received by the Governor-General. On the 7th May he was ceremoniously decorated with the cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion in the Governor-General's palace at Rijswijk, for having been an old and faithful ally of the N. I. Government. On the 14th May, he left Batavia for his own country by steamer.

The Batavia *Dagblad* says that the iron industry has made such progress at Sourabaya that persons interested in it have petitioned the N. I. Government to levy import duties on machinery imported by sea, in order to protect that rising N. I. industry, which otherwise cannot stand competition with the agents of European firms.

Official advices from Timor, down to February last, state that, after a drought which had lasted there for several months, rain showers fell during that month, enabling the people to plant secondary crops but insufficient for rice cultivation. Hence the price of rice was high, ranging between 11 and 13 guilders per picul.

Advices from the island of Sumbawa to the 14th April state that the natives there were dying of cholera by hundreds.—*Straits Times.*

PERU AND THE CHINESE.

The *Alta California* says:—"In reference to the published statements respecting the transportation of Chinese labourers (from San Francisco) to Peru, the facts are that Captain Walker and Koopmanschap & Co. have entered into a contract with George Elser, Russian Consul for Peru, and T. P. Gallagher, to furnish any number of Chinese labourers, up to five thousand, to work on plantations in Peru, under special contracts already entered into. Each Chinaman receives $14 a month, with a sufficient approved quantity of food for his daily subsistence, and two suits of clothes a year. His passage is paid to Peru, and the amount by small installments deducted quarterly from his wages. He is not to be subject to either Spanish or negro rule in the shape of foremen. His treatment is to be the same as a citizen of the Republic, and he has the liberty to appeal to the courts for the redress of grievances. The violation of any of those terms works an annullment of the contract. Peru has always been a favourite place to emigrate to by the Chinese since 1843. It is estimated that there are 60,000 of them now in the Republic. They are well treated and thrive. Intermarriages between the Chinese and native women are of frequent occurrence, and many of the Chinamen have made Peru their permanent home. Four hundred of those who arrived on the *City of Tokio* go to Peru."

AVAILABLE FORCES.

When Russia is weighed in the balance she is found wanting. She is struggling hard to resist the pressure that England has brought to bear on her. Her desire at present seems to be to pacify Austria, and so remove the chance of an Anglo-Austrian alliance, and this she is striving to do by asking her to take part of the spoil, as she did in the case of Poland. Austria seems disposed to listen to the voice of the charmer who would lead her on to her ruin. For it would certainly follow if Austria took Bosnia and Herzegovinia from Turkey that Italy would want compensation from Austria, and that Hungary would revolt. England in the meantime, as the consistent champion of "right" and of respect for treaty obligations, is gathering up the threads of a very strong combination, and obtaining the hearty good wishes, and in case of war would have the cordial support, of the various nationalities who see that she has no selfish aims, or wish for aggrandisement, but only desires to prevent the absorption of those nationalities by Russia, and instead to insure their liberty, independence, and good self-government.

The outbreak of war would instantly range on the side of England, as fast allies, bound by the strongest ties of self-interest and self-preservation, the Roumanians, the Turks, the Greeks, the Hungarians, the Servians, and even the Bulgarians, who are beginning to find out that they have not obtained freedom through the Russians, but only exchanged one set of masters for another, who are much harder taskmasters than the old ones. There would also be strong agitation throughout Poland, and probably risings sufficiently serious to detain a large body of Russian troops there, and to deter Russia from the risk which she would run by relying on her Polish regiments, or by sending them to the front. Then Italy seems nearly certain to join England, and though at first France probably would not co-operate, yet the sympathies of her people would be entirely with England, and she would eventually find it impossible to refrain from assisting her. England would thus have all she could want—large and friendly populations in the disputed districts, anxious to fight for her, and only asking for officers, arms, and the sinews of war, all of which would be immediately furnished them on their supplying men. Again, in Asia, the raw material for revolt and resistance to Russian oppression is quite as ready to hand throughout the Caucasus and Georgia, and even farther East. The supply of arms, officers, and money would raise all that country in revolt. England's own army would be a very formidable one; she could send at once two *corps d'armee* amounting to 70,000 men from England, could withdraw from India 30,000 English troops, thus having 100,000 British troops as the backbone of her forces; while she would also draw from India, without the slightest difficulty, 300,000 native troops from her own empire, and 200,000 more as contingents sent by the native Princes of India. The Maharajah of Gwalior, the Nizam, and other princes would be only too proud were they invited each to furnish a contingent to serve under the British colours and command in such a war. England could thus put in the field and maintain without the slightest difficulty her own army of 600,000 men—viz., 100,000 English and 500,000 Indian troops. In addition to these there would be her allies, for whom she would have to find officers, arms, and money, and over whose forces she would have absolute control—say 50,000 Roumanians, 200,000 Turks, 60,000 Greeks, 100,000 Hungarians, and 40,000 Servians, making about 450,000 men more, or a total of more than one million men under arms controlled by England. Beyond this there would be a fine army of from 70,000 to 80,000 Italians as allies.

Russia knows all this as well as, if not better than, England; and in the face of it is she likely, in her present crippled, enfeebled, and bankrupt condition, to venture to enter on a war with England? It would be insanity on her part to do so. Russia will bluster, she will cling as long as she can to what she has seized, and try to consolidate her power in the districts she has taken, so as to treat a good deal as accomplished facts that cannot be altered afterwards; but England has only to hold

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POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.

The Trade Report has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
LONDON	Davana	W. May	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Belle of Oregon	Merriman	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	H. G. Johnson	Colby	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
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SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On or about 1st July.
SAN FRANCISCO	P. J. Carleton	Amesbury	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Great Admiral	B. Thompson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
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COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, &c.	Ocean (str.)	R. Edmondson		Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Sindh (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Elgin (str.)		Hongkong	Kwong Wing Shun	To-morrow afternoon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Thibet (str.)	J. H. Torrock		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Moray (str.)	M. J. Butcher	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Arratoon Apcar (s.)	A. B. Mactavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
CALLAO	Perusia (str.)	McKirdy	Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	On or about 7th inst.
CALLAO	Arcola	Penery	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU	Frank Marion	Eldridge	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	A. Clunchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 10th inst., at 2 P.M.
ADELAIDE, via FOOCHOW	Alexander Newton	Alex. Newton	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Pasig (str.)	Zavala	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
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YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Mikado (str.)			Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEWCHWANG, via SWATOW	Atalanta (str.)	G. Petersen	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Glengyle (str.)	Quartley	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at noon.
SHANGHAI	Ava (str.)	Hernandez		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG	Dalo (str.)	J. Thompson	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 10th inst., daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	S. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.

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"GLENGYLE,"

Captain Quartley, will be despatched as above at Noon TO-DAY.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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Hongkong 7th June, 1878. [971

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G. Petersen, Master, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [982

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"ELGIN"

will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
KWONG WING SHUN.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [974

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION"

will be despatched on or about the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [488

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR"

will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [754

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"MIKADO,"

shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1878. [966

PERU AND CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR CALLAO.

THE Steamer

"PERUSIA,"

Captain McKirdy, will be despatched from WHAMPOA for the above Port, touching at HONOLULU, on or about FRIDAY, 7th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co., Canton,
Agents.

Canton, 3rd June, 1878. [922

MONTHLY SERVICE.

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(Calling at PORT DARWIN if sufficient inducement offers) and taking Cargo and Passengers for all AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND PORTS, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA, and FIJI.

THE Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Steamship

"OCEAN,"

R. Edmondson, Commander, will be despatched as above from this, instead of as previously notified, on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [952

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship

"NYASSA,"

Garrock, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [975

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"H. G. JOHNSON,"

Colby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [897

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Bark

"P. J. CARLETON,"

Amesbury, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1878. [600

FOR ADELAIDE, VIA FOOCHOW.

THE A1 British Bark

"ALEXANDER NEWTON,"

Alexander Newton, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1878. [930

FOR CALLAO.

THE 3/3 L 11 British Barque

"AREOLA,"

Penery, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1878. [917

FOR SYDNEY (DIRECT).

THE A1 British Bark

"HELENS,"

Inkster, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [873

FOR HONOLULU.

THE A1 American Bark

"FRANK MARION,"

Eldridge, Master, will load for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1878. [6862

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship

"GREAT ADMIRAL,"

Benj. Thompson, Master, having the great portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched to the above Port on THURSDAY, June 13.

For Freight or Passage apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1878. [861

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"MORAY,"

M. J. Butcher, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [983

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark

"DEVANA,"

W. May, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1878. [736

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "SINDH," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 7th June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 10th June, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

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Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 9th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1878.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON DIRECT;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "THIBET," Captain J. H. TORBOCK, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1878.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on or about MONDAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 30th June. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and to MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1878.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE 90 A1 British Steamship

"ARGENTINO,"

945 Tons Register (1,426 Tons Gross).

For Particulars, apply to the CAPTAIN, on Board.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1878. [763

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE British Steamship

"AMERICA,"

Graham, Master, of 563 tons register and 16,500 piculs Capacity.

For further Particulars, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1878. [852

UE-CHEONG,
(RESIDING AT MIN KING,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG),
CHINAWARE DEALER,
Has always on hand all sorts of Superfine KIANG-SI PROVINCE CHINAWARE for Sale.
SAP-SAM-HONG, CANTON.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards

EXTRACTS.

TO A BLACK GIN.

Daughter of Evo, draw near; I would behold thee.
Good life! could ever arm of man enfold thee!
Did the same nature that made Paryne mould thee?

Come thou to leeward; for thy balmy presence
Saveureth not a whit of mills-flour-essence;
My nose is no insentient exoroscope.

Thou art not beautiful, I tell thee plainly;
O thou ungainliest of things ungainly,
Who thinks thee less than hideous dotes insanely.

Most anesthetical of things terrestrial,
Hadst thou indeed an origin celestial?
Thy lineaments are positively bestial.

Yet thou my sister art, the clergy tell me,
Though, truth to state, thy brutish looks compel me
To hope these parsons merely want to sell me.

A hundred times and more I've heard and read it,
But if St. Paul himself came down and said it,
Upon my soul, I could not give it credit.

"God's image cut in ebony," says some one.
'Tis to be hoped some day thou mayst become one,
The present image is a very rum one.

Thy face, "the human face divine!" oh Moses!
I can't get over it; which, I suppose, is
Because no bridge upon thy sunken nose is.

Thy nose appereth but a traverse section:
Thy mouth has no particular direction—
A flabby-rimmed abyss of imperfection.

Thy skull development my eye displeases,
Thou wilt not suffer much from brain diseases,
Thy facial angle forty-five degrees is.

The coarseness of thy tresses is distressing,
With grease and raddle firmly coalescing;
I cannot land thy system of "top-dressing."

Thy dress is somewhat scant for proper feeling—
As in thy flesh, too—scarce thy bones concealing;
Thy calves unquestionably want re-vealing.

Thy mangy skin is hideous with tattooing
And legible with hieroglyphic wooing—
Sweet things in art of some fierce lover's doing;

For thou some lover hast, I bet a guinea,
Some partner in thy fetid ignominy
The *raison d' être* of this piccaninny.

What must he be whose eye thou hast delighted,
His sense of beauty hopelessly benighted,
The canons of his taste how badly sighted.

What must his gauge be if thy features pleased him!
If lordship of such limbs as thine appeased him,
It was not "calf love" certainly that seized him.

And doth he smoothe thine hours with oily talking?
And take thee conjugally out a-walking?
And crown thy transports with a tomahawking?

I guess his love and anger are combined so,
His passions on thy shoulders are defined so,
His "passages of love" are "underlined" so.

Tell me thy name—What Helen? (Oh Œnone!
That name bequeathed to one so foul and bony,
Avengeth well thy ruptured matrimony.)

Eve's daughter, with that skull and that complexion
What principle of "natural selection"
Gave thee with Eve the most remote connexion?

Sister of L. E. L.—of Mrs. Stowe, too—
Of E. B. Browning—Harriet Martineau, too.
Do theologians know where fibbers go to?

Of dear George Eliot, whom I worship daily—
Of Charlotte Bronte and Joanna Baillie—
Methinks that theory is rather scaly.

Thy primal parents came a period later,
The handiwork of some vile imitator;
I fear that they had the devil's "imprimatur."

This is the retrospect. Now, what's before thee?
The white man's heaven, I fear, would simply bore thee
Ten minutes of doxology would floor thee.

Thy paradise should be a land of Goshen,
Where appetite should be thy sole devotion,
And surfeit be the climax of emotion.

A land of bunya-bunyas towering splendid,
Of "sugar bags" on every tree suspended,
A paradise of sleep and riot blended;

Of tons of bacey, and tons more to follow;
Of wallaby as much as thou could'st swallow;
Of hollow trees, with possums in the hollow.

There, undismayed by frost, or flood, or thunder,
As joyous as the skies thou roamest under,
There shouldst thou—Coo-ey! Stop; She's off! No wonder.

J. BRUNTON STEPHENS.

—*Northern Territory Times.*

FASHIONABLE BOHEMIANS.

Who would have supposed a dozen years ago that Bohemianism—literary, artistic, and dramatic—would become a fashion? If you wanted to find a Bohemian at that time, it was necessary to hunt him up in the back parlour of the "Pig and Whistle," or way-lay him at the door of some newspaper office. Now he is far more likely to be found in the celebrated Lady Shoddy's drawing-room, or taking his part in private theatricals at Mrs. Maloney's stuffy house on the wrong side of London. It is a pity that Thackeray did not live to see the apotheosis of his old friends. When he was acquainted with them their highest idea of luxury and enjoyment was to sit and smoke a long pipe, with a glass of punch before them, and somebody else to pay for it, at the "Cave of Harmony." The more fortunate of the fraternity might occasionally be able to run into the little house in Maiden Lane for a hot sausage and a potato, or treat themselves to a dozen oysters at Rule's—they were only sixpence a dozen in those days—or order a chop at Evan's, and take a pinch of snuff out of poor old Paddy Green's ever open box. One or two little clubs existed in streets off the Strand, but no dabbler in pen and ink, no dauber with the brush, ever dreamt of entering the true domain of Clubland. Now these gentlemen may be seen any day at the windows of the "Reform" or the "Junior Universities," or have the privilege of dating their letters from still older houses in St. James's Street. You may even see them occasionally driving up to the doors of their own clubs in their own broughams. No wonder that candidates for newspaper employment are more numerous than ever, or that editors find themselves knee-deep in rejected manuscripts at the close of their day's work.

Bohemianism having thus become almost a thing of the past, it occurred to certain ladies who are regarded in some quarters as leaders of society that an imitation of the genuine article might be acceptable to their friends and admirers. It was necessary, of course, to get the representatives of old Bohemia to take part in his revival, just as a bit of Nankin makes a good show among a lot of Delf; but there was no great difficulty in managing that. The actor or the writer is generally quite as willing as other people to accept an invitation to take part in private theatricals or a fancy ball at the house of what Mr. Jeames used to call a "pisson of distinkshun." They are even willing sometimes to wear the badges of their calling as part of the costume, so that a gratuitous advertisement may be gained for the "shop," and business be successfully combined with pleasure. The artist who draws the caricatures walks about the room with his well-known signature embroidered on his manly bosom, and the writer in the *Scandalmonger* stalks proudly round with the name of his paper emblazoned on his back. If this is not happiness, pray what is? It is needless to say that it all gives great delight to the common herd who cannot write or draw pictures, and who love to gaze on the eminent men and women who nowadays make or represent public opinion. Lady Shoddy herself fully believes that she is taking the place in London which Lady Blessington once occupied. She is the patron of talent. "All these literary people," she will say, "are so glad to come here. You see they have so few places to go to. I do not mind them, my dear, but their *wives*—there's the rub! They are such very strange creatures, most of them, and so extremely odd looking. And, between ourselves, I am not sure that some of them are really their wives after all." With this mild hint, the excellent originator of the modern mystery-play goes off to some one else to make fun of the guests who are flattering themselves that at last they have actually managed to get into "good society."

We admit again that there is no great harm in all this, although whether it benefits anybody is another question. What is objectionable, however, is the way in which these Shoddys and Maloneys, and the rest of them, are setting to work to injure and degrade the stage. Mr. Irving ought to have called attention to this in his recent lecture. Literature can, perhaps, hold its own; art can survive the eccentricities of a few of its votaries, especially since the most eccentric of them all hail from foreign shores. But the stage is already surrounded with a sufficient number of enemies without having a fresh gang set upon it in the disguise of friends. If a number of ladies and gentlemen choose to get up a little comedy in a drawing-room, no one can complain; they are quite at liberty to try their hands at *Hamlet* or *Othello* if they are so disposed. But when they make up parties to go starring it round the country, they forfeit all claim to that protection from criticism which alone saves them from being made ridiculous in the eyes of the world. The very best of the amateur actresses now in London or masquerading in the provinces is a mere "stick" compared with the poorest girl who has received some training for her calling, even although she can do little more than bring in a letter on a tray. The fine ladies who are anxious to show how much better they can act than the people who are paid to do it, could not earn fifteen shillings a week if they had to depend for their bread upon an engagement. People go to see them now because they are fine ladies, and in a provincial town they would doubtless drawn audiences together where a company of "professionals" would starve. Even the vicar's wife and daughter would for once strain a point, and go to the theatre to see the famous "Lady Shoddy of London." They would not pay a shilling to go and see the professional actor or actress, not if it were to save them from dying of hunger. That these amateur starring tours are, therefore, a success, no one will deny. No doubt, too, they are a source of great amusement to those who take part in them. There is all the excitement of appearing before new audiences every night, without any of the anxiety which frequently presses on the heart of the "poor player." Captain Blazes, who is of the amateur company, has no wife and children at home depending on the night's "take" for a dinner next day. It will not send Lady Shoddy supperless to bed, or ruin her prospects in life, if her little excursion is unsuccessful. If she does not "go down" with the public she will not lose her means of livelihood. In these respects, the amateurs are at a great advantage in competing with the professionals. And yet, as we have said, they do their work so badly that no one would pay a shilling to see them if it were not for what is called their position in society.

Bohemianism was never an attractive feature of life in its natural and unadulterated form. It is even less so in its fashionable disguise. Bohemian houses are at the best a nuisance—noisy, ill-managed, overcrowded, infested with persons who no rational being can really wish to see. That such houses are rapidly multiplying in number is true enough, but it does not render them any the more endurable. Female Bohemianism in fashionable circles is, after all, not half so amusing as the Bohemianism which is or was in vogue in the veritable city of Prague.—*Week.*

BLACK VESPERS.

On October 26th, 1623, Blackfriars was the scene of a calamity which has come down to us under the name of the Black Vespers, or Dismal Evensong. Three hundred persons, English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, chiefly Catholics, with a sprinkling of Protestants, had assembled at the house of the French Ambassador, Count de Tillior, in Blackfriars, for sermon and service, not in the chapel of the Embassy, but in a chamber occupied by one Father Redyate, a room sixty feet by twenty feet, on the third floor from the ground, substantially built of brick and mortar. Father Drury, a member of a good Norfolk family, and, although a Jesuit, much respected by unprejudiced Protestants, was to be the preacher. A presentment seems to have shadowed his mind. Although of a lively disposition, he had sat sad and silent all the day before. To the last he had wished to be excused, but was persuaded by his friends to keep his appointment. When he reached the room, a gentlewoman warned him that she did not think it safe, but then it was too late to retract. Clad, according to the custom of his order, in a surplice with a linen girdle, and having on his head a red cap with a white one under it, the Father proceeded to a raised chair in the middle of the room, crossed himself, offered silent prayer, and then took his text from the Gospel for the day, Matthew xviii., emphasizing in particular the last part of the passage he had selected—"I forgave thee all that debt because thou desiredst me: shouldest not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow-servant?" Protestantism he, in some way, made out to be the wicked servant. So he was proceeding when, in the midst of his sermon, at 4 p.m., the floor gave way, and crashed, with the bulk of the congregation, through that of the room beneath, down to the ground. A few persons, some twenty or thirty, remained on fragments of the floor which still clung to the walls, "lifting up their hands for help, and beating their breasts for life." Eventually they cut their way through the lath and plaster partition which divided them from another room in the ambassador's house. At the sound of the crash, a crowd suddenly assembled—a crowd so congregate, as if they had sprung up from the earth, in London—some coming simply to stare, others with spade and pickage to assist. For the protection of the French Embassy, the Recorder, Serjeant Finch, placed guards at the heads of all the passages. The scene within was awful. Here legs alone writhed agonizedly in the air; there a head appeared buried almost up to the lips; and yonder a half-burid body struggled to extricate itself from the heaving chaos, in which living and dead were locked together in involuntary embrace. All night, by the light of lanterns and torches, and part of next day, the work of exhumation went on. Ninety-five corpses were dug out: amongst them those of Father Drury and his friend Father Redyate. As the news spread that such-a-one and such-another was dead, mourners went about the streets bewailing their bereavement. Having first shut up Ludgate, and doubled the guards to keep out the crowd, the Recorder and the sheriffs met at the Embassy to view the place, and a coroner's inquest was held. The verdict they brought in was "accidental death," but rabid Romanists attributed the catastrophe to Protestant conspirators, whilst rabid Protestants again cried, "God's judgment on the idolaters!" For some time afterwards the officiating priests in Roman Catholic places of worship in England, used, after the benediction, to call for three Paternosters and three Ave Marias "for those who died at Blackfriars." We are told that some who had escaped with their lives when the floor fell, wished that they had perished when they heard these reiterated prayers and salutations, thinking that with such a many-lipped power of piety exerted on their behalf, their souls would have been sure of salvation.—*Good Words.*

SHAKESPEARE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(An adaption—more Free than Welcome.)

Gortschakoff—Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?

Earl Beaconsfield—Is the law on our side if I say—ay?

Salisbury—No.

Earl Beaconsfield—No, sir; I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb.

Gortschakoff—Do you quarrel, sir?

Earl Beaconsfield—Quarrel, sir? No, Sir.

Gortschakoff—If you do, sir, I am for you. I serve as good a Sovereign as you.

Earl Beaconsfield—No better.

Gortschakoff—Well, sir.

(Enter Andrassy at a distance.)

Salisbury—Say better. Here comes one of our possible allies.

Earl Beaconsfield—Yes, better, sir.

Gortschakoff—You lie.

Earl Beaconsfield—Draw, Smith, remember thy Ironclads. [They draw.]

(Enter Bismark.)

Bismark—Part, fools! Put up your swords. You know not what you do. [Beats down their swords.]

—*Funny Folks.*

SWAGGER.

We believe that etymologists would tell us that the English word "swagger" takes its origin from the Swiss word *Schwabben*, which means to make a noise or splash like that of beaten water. It may be said in favour of the derivation, that to swagger and to make a great splash, though not bearing quite the same signification, are somewhat analogous in meaning, and that both operations are inspired with the same motive. The general idea connected with swaggering is that of a person who puts his hands in his pockets and rolls from side to side, either from an exaggerated sense of his own consequence or from a wish to impress others with a notion of his importance; and this mode of asserting oneself is supposed to be indulged in only by very vulgar people. It used to be thought that swagger was a distinguishing attribute of military men, and that it would be exceeding bumptiousness on the part of a civilian were he to assume those grandiose and imposing airs which were considered suitable only to whiskered pandours and to fierce hussars. There was a time, no doubt, when wearing moustaches was swagger; but as the very essence of swagger is the doing or being something which it is not possible for everybody to do or be, the supremacy of the upper lip in certain privileged sections of society was gone when every counter-jumper and market-gardener took to letting the hair grow upon that feature. Indeed, the more vulgar and obvious exhibitions of swagger are no longer patronised by "officers and gentlemen," though in the ranks the tight-fitting pantaloons, brightly-larded and scrupulously-parted hair, foraging-cap stuck on one side, and jaunty cane of our heavy or light dragoons are still intended to represent the superiority of the soldier over the civilian.

All swagger now that is worth noticing apes the absence of swagger, resembling in this the well-known pride that apes humility. Of course one sees every now and then some rich *parvenu* who has not yet learnt how to wear his new honours with meek dignity, and who makes an openly lavish display of his wealth; talks of his money, how he made it, and how he spends it; what he gives for his wine, what his team cost him, the price of his pictures, and what a huge sum has been laid out on his house and gardens. But this form of swagger even in *nouveaux riches* is the exception rather than the rule. They are indeed quick to observe that it is not "the thing" to allude to such matters, and that well-bred swagger and genuine effective self-assertion consist in having everything gold can give without seeming to be aware of it. They see that real distinction consists in appearing to have an unconscious right to all these things—to have come into them, so to speak, either by inheritance or accident, and to live among them as though they were a necessary and inseparable part of one. Should anybody happen to admire a painting for which a rich person of this sort yesterday gave, say, £3,500, he will, if he properly understands the art of swagger, first pretend not quite to see what you are admiring, and to suppose that you are looking at something else; and when he does recognise the object of your critical taste, he will say, "O, that's a little thing I picked up the other day. You like it, do you? Yes, I think it's nice." Every now and then, however, such persons will slip back into natural ways, and by an incautious manifestation of honest enthusiasm for a thing's costliness afford an amusing instance of Mr. Darwin's doctrine of reversion.

Women are worse hands at this sort of thing than men, in spite of the perfectly accurate assertion that they are more accomplished adepts in the pleasing and useful art of dissimulation than the clumsier male. But the acquisitive sex have so ineradicable a curiosity and concern for the value and price of things, that even those to the manner born rarely acquire the true quiet swagger in the particular matter of which we are speaking. The mode of feminine swagger depends very frequently upon the position and purse of the individual with whom the swaggerer is dealing. If she is talking to a "friend" who has on a gown which she knows "mounted up to" thirty-nine guineas, she takes care to let it out that her new one cost forty-five, and asks, with an exquisite affectation of penitence and shame, if it is not too much to spend on one gown. But should the friend happen to be a poor unfortunate creature who, as is well known, has to dress as best she can on £50 a year, then out of consideration for her feelings the amiable being with the new gown will take care to observe quite cursorily, "O, it's a simple, plain little gown; cost only forty-five guineas; and you know you can't get a gown worth looking at for that." This is swagger, and a form of swagger as interesting as it is common. It is this sort of swagger which leads people to observe, "O, I could not live in town all the year round," to persons who have no country house; "Life would not be worth having without riding," to neighbours who have no horses; "My housekeeper manages all those things," to a frugal housewife who orders the dinners herself and periodically counts the linen.

One very entertaining form of swagger is a sort of Pythagorean silence. This consists in not hearing people speaking when they address you, or in answering monosyllabically, with a refined grunt, a stony stare, or an august nod. Such behaviour at once informs the beholders that you are a person—or, rather, personage—of no slight importance. It is all very well for common folk to attend to what is said to them, to vouchsafe a reply, and even to condescend to an entire sentence. Being of a superior order, you do your duty amply by dimly signifying that you are aware somebody has said something or other, but that you cannot at present give it any more attention. Unfortunately, swagger sometimes proves to be a costly adornment. The frog in the fable who was solicitous to blow himself out until he became as big as the bull is the prototype of much swagger that ends fatally. Swaggerers sometimes burst. Those charming little dinners, given by small people in emulation of the big banquets given by big people, not unoften presage no dinner at all. This is foolish swagger, feeble swagger, swagger in every way to be discouraged. Such practical lies as dinners which their givers cannot afford enable the real bulls of life to indulge in a little more quiet swagger, which usually assumes the shape of placidly contemptuous compassion.—*World.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 6TH JUNE, 1878.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$3.00 to 2.60
Cotton Yarn, No. 12 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$85.00 to 92.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.50 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$111.00 to 115.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 81.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$3.30 to 3.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$3.60 to 3.70
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.35 to 2.53
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 8 lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.80
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8½ lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8½ lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.95 to 1.00
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.50 to 2.55
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.50 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Muslins White, Plain, 12 yds. per piece	$1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 24 yds. p. piece	$2.05 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.90 to 5.95
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.25 to 4.30
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.00
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.05
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.20 to 5.30
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, HHS, per piece	$18.50 to 19.00
Camlets, HS, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.75
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.45 to 8.55
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.25 to 2.50
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.00 to 7.05
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.35 to 6.38
Lead, LB, per picul	$6.28 to 6.31
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$6.27 to 6.32
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$61.00 to 61.50
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$61.50 to 62.00
Steel, English, per tub	$3.60 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.20 to 4.45
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$22.00 to 23.50
Spelter, per picul	$7.25 to 7.28
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$19.00 to 19.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.35 to 5.40

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.27 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.25 to 1.30
Bark, Slam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$12.50 to 13.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$62.50 to 63.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 850
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$170 to 250
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$6.90 to 8.05

PRODUCE

Camphor, cashed, per picul	$10.00 to 19.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$2,800 to 3,000
Cardamons, Superior	$137 to 147
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$27.00 to 38.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.50 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$0.00 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 23.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$28.00 to 29.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$14.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$15.50 to 16.50
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$17.20 to 18.20
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.80 to 17.20
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.20
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.40 to 5.60
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.90 to 5.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.5.5 to 2.6.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.00 to 9.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 200
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.52 to 1.55
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.55 to 3.65
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.75 to 6.85
Fungus	$38.50 to 39.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.0.0 to 18.5.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.80
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.50 to 13.00
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.65 to 8.85
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.95 to 8.25

PRODUCE

Peas, White, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.25 to 2.32
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.95 to 1.98
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.04 to 2.08
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.15 to 2.22
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.50 to 2.61
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.44 to 2.56
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.47 to 2.49
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$2.39 to 2.41
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$2.41 to 2.43
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$2.54 to 2.56
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$2.36 to 2.38
Rice, Japan	$2.63 to 2.65
Saltpetre, per picul	$0.55 to 6.75
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.95 to 3.05
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.35 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.35 to 5.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.3.8
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.60
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.25 to 4.35
Pepper, White, per picul	$13.80 to 14.20
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.25 to 7.35
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.80 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.35 to 2.00
Tea Oil, per picul Tls.	5.4.0 to 5.5.5
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$4.70 to 5.60
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$4.10 to 4.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$3.90 to 4.05
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$0.55 to 0.85
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.80 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.85 to 7.15
Tea Oil, per picul	$9.00 to 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.60 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.35 to 2.38
Wood Oil, per picul Tls.	5.7.5 to 5.8.0
Window Glass, per box	$2.35 to 2.65

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Alverton	May 31	Darnell	Brit. str	1036	Meyer & Co	Keelung
Ametica	May 13	Graham	Brit. str	560	Birley & Co	For Sale
Argentine	Apr. 22	Barnett	Brit. str	915	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
A'toon Apoar	June 4	Mactavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Atalanta	May 30	Petersen	Ger. str	789	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang
Bonledi	June 5	Buchanan	Brit. str	999	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Bombay	Feb. 13	Green	Brit. str	749	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Caldera	May 11	Williams	Brit. str	1303	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Camoes	Oct. 2	—	Brit. str	95	Kwok Acheong	
Cassandra	May 31	Langer	Ger. str	937	Wm. Pustan & Co	Saigon
City of Tokio	June 1	Maury	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	Yhama, &c.
City of Peking	May 15	Tanner	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	Yhama, &c.
Conquest	June 4	Scott	Brit. str	317	Kwong Lee Yuen	Haiphong
Dale	June 4	Thompson	Brit. str	644	Yuen Fat Hong	Haiphong
Danube	June 4	Clanchy	Brit. str	567	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Elgin	May 29	Millar	Brit. str	900	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore
Fat-choy	—	Holland	Brit. str	153	G. McBain	Canton
Fitzpatrick	Apr. 18	Humphries	Brit. str	557	Chinese	Race Horse
Glengyle	June 3	Quartly	Brit. str	1265	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Hesperia	May 31	Paulsen	Ger. str	1136	Siemssen & Co	
H. C. Orsted	June 3	Buenson	Dan. str	237	G. N. Telegraph Co	
Ichang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Kinshan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiung-chow	—	—	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Maharajah	June 2	Clark	Brit. str	994	Siemssen & Co	
Malabar	June 5	Gould	Brit. str	1263	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Marcia	May 26	Broker	Brit. str	1060	Siemssen & Co	
Moray	June 3	Butcher	Brit. str	1427	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta
Norna	May 28	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Orissa	May 30	Briscoe	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Pasig	June 6	Zavala	Span. str	106	Remedios & Co	
Penedo	May 30	Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	
Powan	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Quarta	June 5	Haye	Ger. str	531	Soey Shing	
Quinta	June 5	Wrang	Ger. str	874	Soey Shing	
Sestos	May 21	Tillmouth	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	
Sindh	June 5	Brunet	Fre. str	1907	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon
J. Jeejeebhoy	—	—	Brit. str	119	Kwok Acheong	
Taiwan	June 2	Young	Brit. str	408	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Tibre	June 4	de Girard	Fren. str	1009	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Tintern Abbey	June 3	Tindale	Brit. str	786	Kjon Tye Loong	Bangkok
Washi	May 30	Hunter	Brit. str	265	Landstein & Co	Borneo
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yesso	June 5	S. Ashton	Brit. str	560	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong	Macao

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Albyn's Isle	May 25	Burgess	Brit. bk	360	Rozario & Co	
Alcestis	May 26	Trail	Brit. bk	398	Chinese	
Advance	May 30	Ecclestone	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	
Aldeharan	May 8	Cole	Brit. bk	393	Bonsolo & Co	
Alex. Newton	May 21	Alex. Newton	Brit. bk	308	Adamson, Bell & Co	Adelaide
Angostura	May 28	Boysen	Ger. bk	418	Carlowitz & Co	Bangkok
Anne	June 2	Davidson	Ger. bk	331	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Annie	June 1	Moller	Ger. sch	344	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Annie L